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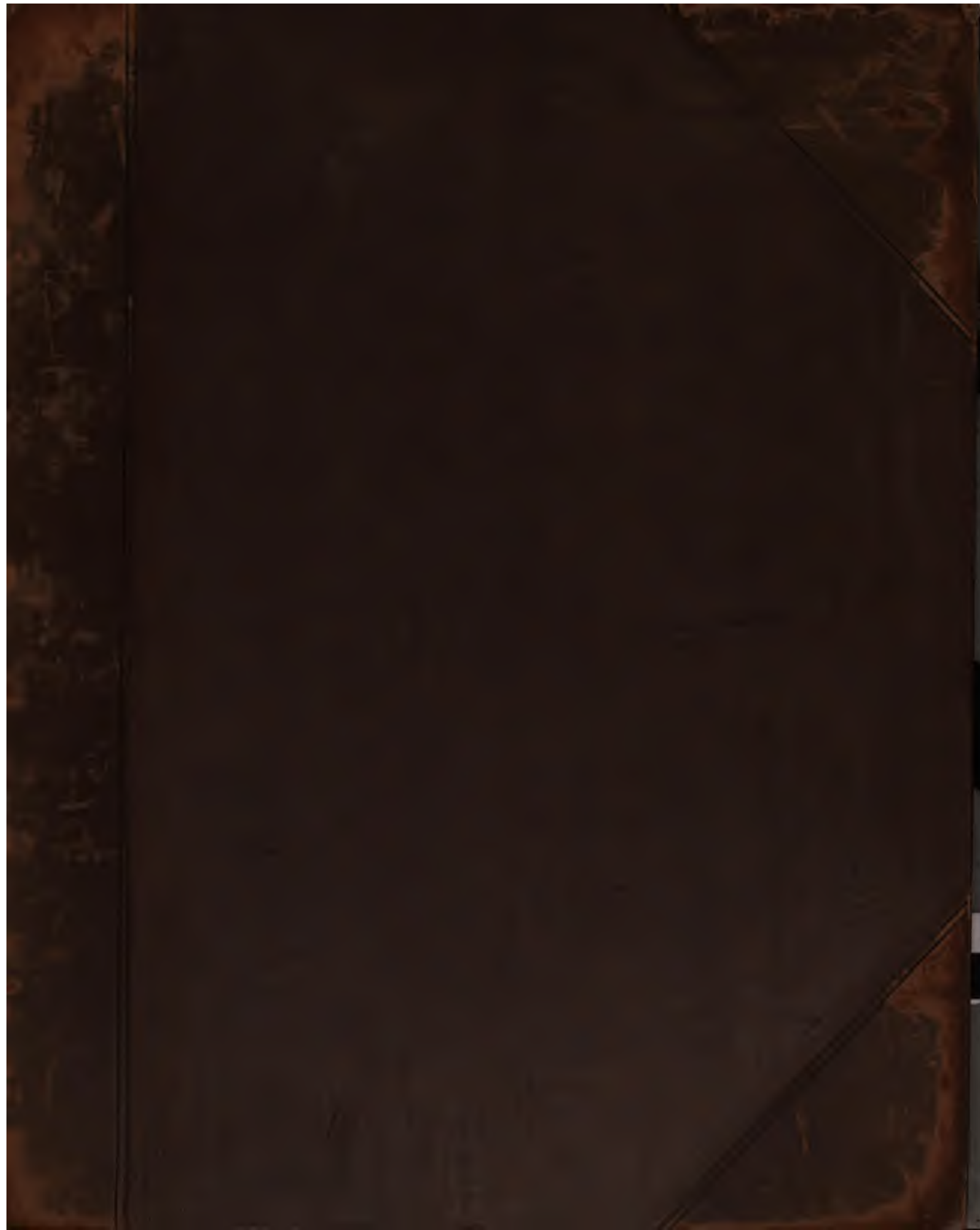
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Lith. J. Walker, Glasgow

House of the Superintendent.

Glasgow. Printed for R. Griffin & Co.

Del. Rev. & L. Guilding B. A. 1844.

AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
BOTANIC GARDEN

IN THE
ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT,
FROM ITS FIRST ESTABLISHMENT TO THE PRESENT TIME;

BY THE
REV. LANSDOWN GUILDING, B.A.
FELLOW OF THE LINNÆAN SOCIETY OF LONDON, AND MEMBER OF THE GEOLOGICAL
AND WERNERIAN SOCIETIES OF EDINBURGH.

WITH FOUR COLOURED PLATES.

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1825.



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L. Watson Lith. Glasgow.

VIEW OF THE BOTANIC GARDEN ST VINCENT.

Taken from the Superintendent's House.

Glasgow. Printed for R. Griffin & Co.

AN ACCOUNT
OF THE
BOTANIC GARDEN
OF THE
ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT.

THIS GARDEN seems to owe its origin to certain advertisements in the *Transactions of the Society of Arts*, for 1762, and the four following years, offering rewards to any one who should cultivate a spot in the WEST INDIES, in which plants, useful in medicine, and profitable as articles of commerce, might be propagated: and where nurseries of the valuable productions of Asia, and other distant parts, might be formed for the benefit of his Majesty's colonies.

General Melville, who was then Chief Governor of the ceded islands, while he resided in St. Vincent, with a laudable and patriotic zeal, resolved to commence the task; and in 1765, gave, and cleared at his own expense, twenty acres of land in the most favourable situation he could find, about half a mile distant, in a northerly direction from Kingstown, and abundantly supplied with water. To this, in 1766, another portion of ground was added. Thus commenced the establishment which this excellent man employed himself in improving, till his return to Europe; when, no longer able to inspect its progress, he continued, by his interest and exertions in England, to obtain for it every encouragement it could require, and to his latest days, when weighed down by age and infirmities, he did not cease to show the lively interest he took in its welfare.

Dr. George Young, Surgeon to the Forces, the principal medical officer stationed in the island, was first intrusted with the charge of the ground, which he held for many years. In 1774, the Doctor made a report of his progress to the Society of Arts, which they were pleased to reward with a present of fifty guineas. In the troubled times which succeeded, the Garden was much neglected and injured, but was again restored in 1785, and somewhat increased, by Alexander Anderson, Esq. Surgeon, who was shortly afterwards appointed its Superintendent.

At this period the Institution was taken under the protection of Government, who supported it with great liberality till it was presented to the Colony in 1822. In 1792 it was increased, but it suffered in some degree during our contest with the French and Caribs. Mr. Anderson with great pains collected all the most remarkable of the native plants, and in his excursions to other islands, obtained many curious species. In his travels over our own mountains, in 1784, he discovered the crater of Morne Soufrière, which probably exceeds in magnitude and beauty that of any other volcano in the world: an account of this regular and noble basin,

“which seems to lead into a lower world,”
 was published by the *Royal Society*, in their *Transactions* for the year 1785.

About 1787, the *Clove*,* and several varieties of *Cinnamon*,** were introduced

* *Caryophyllus aromaticus*. ** *Laurus Cinnamomum*. The introduction of these inestimable plants, together with some particulars respecting them, is thus related by Dr. Anderson, in letters addressed to the Society of Arts in 1797 and 1800, and published by that body in the 16th and 20th volumes of their *Transactions*:

“CARYOPHYLLUS AROMATICUS.—*Clove*.

“The first plant of *Clove* was received from Martinico, at the same time as the *Cinnamon*. As it is a very tender plant while young, it was frequently lost when three or four feet high, and sup-

from the French islands, to which they had been brought by their ships from Asia. The *Clove*, shortly after this period, was cultivated zealously in Dominique. In Jamaica the *Cinnamon* was planted on a large scale in many parts of that extensive colony.

posed out of danger, but was fortunately preserved by layers, one of which at present is six feet high and healthy. This, with ten other young plants, are all the garden as yet possesses.

“The leaves are strong of the *Clove*, and retain their flavour after drying. For culinary purposes they are a substitute.

“At what age or size the plant produces seeds, as yet I am ignorant.—*December 24, 1797.*”

And again in 1800, Dr. Anderson writes from St. Vincent :

“The *Clove* is an elegant little tree : *that* in the garden now bearing, is about eight feet in height, and the stem, near the ground, is about two inches in diameter. That so small a tree should bear fruit, I ascribe to its being raised from a layer. The nature of the plant is not yet well known in the West Indies. All the information I have heretofore received as to the culture of it has for the most part been imparted from ignorance, or from ill intentions ; and consequently has led me into errors on that subject, by which I have often lost the original individual : but I have always been so fortunate as to preserve an offspring or layers from it.

“From the difficulty of preserving the plants, it naturally occurred to me that I had adopted a soil not congenial to them, as I find that all other East India plants thrive luxuriantly in the garden ; and I am by no means ignorant, that all plants, although originally from a barren soil, always prosper best in a rich one, when transplanted from their natural situation. I therefore tried them in the best earth I could select, adding thereto plenty of manure ; at the same time, I also planted others of the same age and size in various other soils without manure. The consequence has been, that those in the manured ground are thriving luxuriantly, of which that now bearing is one ; while the others have failed, or are so sickly, that they never will arrive at maturity.

“Since this I have fortunately met with the *Herbarium Amboinense* of Rumphius, and find that he corroborates my idea respecting the nature of the soil.

“It is a plant that loves the shelter of other trees to windward of it, but not so as to overshadow it, as Rumphius observes. When fully exposed to the wind, it does not answer so well ; but rich land, or manure in bad land, is what agrees best with it.

Books of great value, which had any reference to the plants likely to be cultivated, were now sent out by his Majesty, who was pleased to patronise the garden, and felt much concern for its prosperity. Mr. Anderson, in 1791, sailed to Guiana in search of valuable plants, where his zeal was amply rewarded. He

"It is propagated by laying down the young branches in boxes, or in the ground, if they can be brought in contact with it. If the earth is kept moist, they will root in six months.

"I suspect that the best mode in rearing it from seeds, is to put these in the earth where the plants are to remain; and if planted in the manner of a thicket, or from eight to ten feet apart, they will prosper better than when farther separated or scattered. This I find to be the case with most individualsof the same species.

"I have ventured to send an account of the fructification, as the parts appeared to me. There is probably more than one species, as Rumphius's figures of it differ.

Caryophyllus aromaticus.

"*Perianthium* quadripartitum; laciniae ovatae, concavae, persistentes.

Petala quatuor ovata, sessilia, conniventia, clausa, caduca.

Nectarium tetragonum, integerrimum, concavum, apicem germinis cingens.

Filamenta numerosa, subulata, in basi calycis inserta; *antherae* ovatae, erectae, biloculares.

Germen inferum, clavatum—*Stylus* subulatus, filamentis brevior. *Stigma* obtusum. *Drupa* ovato-turbinata, calyce incrassato coronata.

Nux oblonga, glabra, unilocularis."

"The specimens of the spice which I have also sent, are dried by various modes, some according to the directions of Rumphius; and by some of the processes they are rendered larger than by others. Whether that may be the only advantage gained, or which is the best mode of curing it, rests with the Society to determine. It is to be observed, that every part of the plant, in an eminent degree, possesses the same property, as to taste. All these specimens are gathered in the same stage, viz. when the flower bud appears entirely red, which is when the Corolla begins to rise, previously to its falling off. This happens at sun-set. The morning of the same day is the proper time to collect them for drying. There is something very singular as to the formation of the flowers. In September, 1799, clusters of them were so far formed, that I looked for their expansion every day; none of them however opened till the March following, a period of six months. I began to imagine that, from the smallness of the plant, it had not sufficient vigour to bring them to maturity. However, I was agreeably disappointed: scarcely more than two

now received from one of the Universities of Scotland the degree of M. D., and was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Edinburgh. Pleased with his incessant attention and useful labours for the benefit of the public, the Society of Arts presented him with their silver medal, elected him a corresponding member (1798),

flowers, and frequently only one, expands in the same day. To have the spice therefore in perfection it is requisite to go over them every morning, collecting those that have the appearance of opening in the evening.

“The leaves are a good substitute for the fruit, in culinary purposes.”

“*LAURUS CINNAMOMUM*—*Cinnamon*; Three kinds.

“One of them has been common in the French islands for many years, and was introduced into the garden, near thirty years ago, by Dr. Young. It is the *Laurus Cinnamomum* of Jacquin, which he found in the woods of Martinico, and conjectures to be the same as the Ceylon Cinnamon. Although in some parts it has a resemblance to the true Cinnamon, yet on the whole it seems essentially different.

“The leaves have the strongest affinity, and the chief part of its property seems concentrated in them. They smell and taste strongly of Cinnamon, and, for culinary purposes, are a good substitute.

“The bark of those branches of the same size and age as those from which the finest Cinnamon is obtained, possesses nothing but a rough astringent taste; that from the old trunk, which is very thick, is sometimes strong of the spice. The thin membrane next to the wood is pleasant, but difficult to separate from the thick brittle bark.

“Whether or not this is the *Cassia lignea*, or the true Ceylon Cinnamon degenerated through neglect, I cannot determine; be that as it will, it is no occidental plant, as it has no affinity with, or habit of, the American species. It undoubtedly has been introduced from the East into these Islands. Jacquin might naturally take it for an indigenous plant, not adverting to its propagation by birds. Birds are fond of the seeds, and may readily disseminate them in the woods; and indeed we know that they have been instrumental in rendering many foreign plants common in these islands.

“From three small trees found in the garden in 1785, one hundred trees are at present producing seeds. It is something singular that it can only be increased by seeds, whereas the other two kinds grow as readily by layers and by cuttings as by seeds.

“It is an erect handsome tree, from fifteen to twenty feet high, with compact erect branches, and thrives in any soil or situation.

and gave him many other tokens of their approbation, while they published from time to time the communications made to them on the progress of his labours.

Every exertion was made, as well by private individuals, as by the authorities in England, to render his Majesty's Botanic Garden of St. Vincent the source from

"The leaves are of an oval-spear shape, with three longitudinal ribs united above the base (triplinervia); the under side of a yellow colour.

"The other two kinds were introduced from the East Indies by the French, in 1785 and 1786. A plant of each was sent to the garden in 1787. The first was from Martinico, by a gentleman, then a correspondent and fellow-labourer, for the true Ceylon Cinnamon. It was four inches high, and prospered remarkably well; so much so, that at present there are thirty young trees, producing seeds, with nurseries of several hundred young ones, exclusive of those already sent to the different islands. It grows erect as the former; the branches are shorter and more compact, forming the shape of a cone.

"The leaves are oval, with three longitudinal ribs; sometimes five are united at the base: the under side is of a sea-green colour.

"It readily grows from cuttings and layers, as it also does from seeds. Upon the branches of three or four years old, the bark is very fine. It seems best when the sap is in greatest plenty, or rising, and is then easily peeled off: at other times it strongly adheres to the wood. During the operation, the juice squeezed out is whitish, and rather insipid. It acquires strength in drying; but whether it is best dried in the sun or the shade, I cannot determine. Specimens, done in both ways, accompany this paper. The leaves are hot and biting, and taste much of the Clove, but little of the Cinnamon.

"The third sort was also a small plant, sent to the garden for the true Cinnamon, by a gentleman of St. Lucia, in return for plants transmitted him from the garden. He obtained it from the captain of a frigate, from the Isle de France bound to St. Domingo, with a cargo of valuable plants, but which had put in there for refreshments. The leaves of this kind are broad, of an oval oblong shape, with five distinct ribs united at the base; the under side a yellow green: they smell and taste as those of the former kind. Its bark seems to be the best of the three; and its habit, or mode of growth, differs very much from the former two. It rarely grows above eight feet high, if left to nature, but divides, near the ground, into very long slender branches, spreading horizontally; the lower ones are procumbent, but they may be trained up straight. The branches, however, are always much longer, more slender, and with fewer secondary ones than the others. It has the appearance of another species."



Del. Rev. J. G. Goulding B.A. 1824.

BOTANIC GARDEN,
from the bottom of the Central Walk.
Glasgow. Printed for R. Griffin & Co.

Lith. J. Watson Glasgow.

which valuable plants might be spread over the adjacent islands. Trials were made to introduce plantations of *Cactus Coccinellifer* and to propagate the *Cochineal Insect*.* Many valuable seeds from Asia were sent here by the Board of Trade: at a subsequent period others were forwarded by the Board of Agriculture. A considerable number were procured from correspondents in North America, almost all of which are now flourishing and dispersed over our colonies.

The Superintendent's salary was first fixed by Government at 7*s.* 6*d.* a day. It was afterwards increased to 10*s.*, and at a subsequent period to £1, which, with rations, enabled him to live in comfort and respectability. No proper dwelling had been provided till 1798-9, when Sir George Young, Bart., a warm and zealous friend to this establishment, procured an order that a comfortable and convenient house should be erected; in 1804 and 1808 it underwent some trifling repairs, but is now in a most ruinous condition from neglect. So rapid is the destruction of buildings within the tropics from the effects of heavy rains, and the attacks of the *Termites*.

So great was the interest taken in this Garden, which promised to be a source of much profit to the colonies, and of commerce to the mother country, that his Majesty was pleased, in 1790, to send a ship to the South Seas to procure for it the bread-fruit (*Artocarpus incisa*) and every other valuable tree that could be obtained.

* *Coccus Cacti*. Our insect, though covered with a thick floccus, is without doubt a mere variety of the true *Coccus Cacti*, but clothed with a down, which its introduction into a moist and rainy climate has rendered necessary, and which the animal can produce at pleasure.

† Amidst the many public and beneficial acts which emanated from the breast of our patriot king, and which contributed so essentially to the lustre of his crown and the happiness of his subjects, that which was to put us in possession of so many useful plants was perhaps one of the most important.

The lamentable termination of this first voyage is known to every one. When the vessel was about to return, loaded with its harvest, the sailors of the *Bounty* mutinied, and overcoming Captain Bligh, with those who remained faithful to their duty, set them adrift on the ocean in a long boat, with a very scanty supply of provisions. Happily, after indescribable hardships, they reached the coast of New Holland, from thence they proceeded to Timor and Batavia; and at the latter place obtained a passage to England. Among the other fruits (says Captain Bligh) lost by the mutiny, were a thousand plants of the Bread-fruit. A few seeds of little value were all they could rescue from their savage crew.*

Not discouraged by the fate of the first, the King determined to fit out a second ship of discovery, and shortly afterwards Captain Bligh set sail in the *Providence*. If, among the more important cares of his empire and his generous exertions in the cause of science and humanity, there was any one object more pregnant with benevolence than another, it was that which, while it increased the comforts and means of subsistence, multiplied, at the same time, the happiness and numbers of mankind. It was that of extending and communicating the bounties of nature from one end of the world to the other. It was that of transplanting and conveying, for mutual accommodation, the most valuable productions of distant regions, and thus by a reciprocity of benefits, enlarging the general interests and enjoyments of the human

* The mutineers of the *Bounty* took possession of a small island, without a river or harbour, in the South Pacific Ocean, now called Pitcairn island, west long. $133^{\circ} 20' 45''$, and south lat. $25^{\circ} 22'$, where they founded a colony: their retreat was discovered by an American vessel in 1808. The history of the mutiny and of Admiral Bligh's second expedition, has been given in the 4th volume of the *Edinburgh Encyclopædia*, p. 445. See also *Quarterly Review*, vol. 13, and the *Edinburgh Philosophical Journal*, vol. 3. p. 380.

race.* With what affection then should we reverence the memory of a Sovereign to whose paternal solicitude for the welfare of his remote subjects it is owing that so many of the richest stores of the vegetable kingdom, transplanted from the happy islands, the delicious groves of the Southern hemisphere, now flourish in our climes, and are become denizens of our soil. Although some unaccountable indifference has prevented these valuable acquisitions, obtained by the munificence of our King, from being appreciated as they deserved,—should our common enemy who has now fallen (in those gigantic strides which mocked all human calculation), have reached the shores of Hindostan and rendered the islands of Asia subservient to his will, these treasures would then have obtained their due estimation; we should have wondered at our own negligence, and lamented that the benefaction of our Royal master had not been better improved. A strict attention to the cultivation of those valuable exotics would not only render us independent of foreign succours, but might in time furnish new incitements to industry, fresh improvements in the arts, new subjects for our commerce.

In December, 1792, Captain Bligh touched at St. Helena on his return, and in January, 1793, attended by Captain Portlock of the assistant brig, landed the best portion of his valuable cargo, about 530 plants, on the shores of St. Vin-

* The *Bread fruit* is now known from Spanish Guiana to the kingdom of New Granada: Thus (as Humboldt relates the curious fact,) the western coasts of America, bathed by the Pacific Ocean, receive from the English settlements in the West Indies, a production of the Friendly Islands.

† Independent of the virtues of the king, whose first cares were the glory of the nation, the stability of the laws, and the security of the people, where is merit that he did not encourage? where is genius that he did not foster? where is the public good he was not assiduous to promote?

cent.* The young trees which were as vigorous as if they had only travelled from our mountains, instead of having crossed a wide and troubled ocean, were instantly planted out, and after a proper interval distributed among the colonies. Having performed this duty, Captain Bligh proceeded to Jamaica where another portion

* On the cultivation and the uses of Otaheite Bread Fruit, Dr. Anderson has the following remarks in the 16th volume of the Transactions of the Society of Arts, p.328 ;

“In June, 1793, of the original plants fifty were reserved in the garden, to yield future supplies for the different islands ; of those a few were two feet high, or half an inch in diameter in the stem ; most of them from six inches to a foot in height. In October, 1794, some began to produce fruit ; in March following all of them. At present most of the trees are about thirty feet high ; the stem, two feet from the ground, from three to three and a half feet in circumference.

“The fruit comes out in succession the greater part of the year ; from November till March fewer than at any other time. But as there are six varieties of the tree and fruit in the garden, some kinds are loaded, whilst there is scarcely any fruit on the others ; so that some one of them is always in fruit. The number one tree produces is very great, often in clusters of five or six, bending the lower branches to the ground. According to the different varieties, the fruit is of various shapes and sizes, in weight from four to ten pounds, some smooth skinned, others rough or tuberculated. Taken from the tree before maturity, the juice is of the colour and consistence of milk, and in taste something similar. It issues for more than ten minutes in a continued stream, and thickens into a glutinous or adhesive substance.

“The fruit is in the greatest perfection about a week before it begins to ripen : at that period it is easily known, from the skin changing to a brownish cast, and from small granulations of the juice. When ripe it is soft and yellow, in smell and taste like a very ripe melon : in that state, hogs, dogs, and poultry, are fond of it. For Bread, the best mode of dressing it, is baking it entire in an oven as bread. When properly prepared, laying aside all prejudices, and with a little custom, it is equal to, if not better than any kind of bread, as it is lighter and very easy of digestion. Boiled like yams, it is very good, and by many preferred to being baked. Negroes either eat it in that condition, or cut it in half and roast it in the ashes. It may be sliced in the same way as bread, and toasted on a gridiron. For a pudding scarcely any thing equals it. After baking or boiling, formed into a mass like dough, and then baked as biscuit, it is nearly the same as biscuit and will keep as long.

“From the first appearance of the fruit (when of the size of an egg), it is three months before they are full, or fit for eating. Having no formation of seeds, the tree produces its progeny by

was delivered, and with the remainder (destined for his Majesty's gardens at Kew) set sail for Europe. The total number of plants delivered amounted to 1,217; besides, there were 700 reserved for Kew. In 1794 the bread-fruit began to bear.

In 1798, a catalogue was made of all the plants within the bounds, conveniently arranged; and another was published by the Society of Arts in the 25th volume of their transactions.*

In 1803, 10 acres were taken from the adjoining crown lands, commonly called the Barrack land, and added to the garden.

suckers from its roots, at the time it begins to yield its fruit; and a numerous young family arises at the distance of from three to thirty feet from the parent stem. For two years past several hundreds of them have been transported to the different islands. Independent of its utility, the tree is one of the handsomest, and for ornament would be anxiously sought after in any country. It is hardy, a tough wood, and resists the severest gusts of wind.

"Besides the Otaheitan, Captain Bligh brought from Timor some plants of the East India Bread-fruit, two of which he left in the garden. Although the fruit is esculent, yet it is far inferior to the other, and a bad substitute. It is ill-shaped, and of a soft pulpy substance; it has no seeds, but propagates itself as the former does.

"The seed-bearing kind, in its external habit, is hardly to be discriminated from the true, yet in fruit it differs very much from it, containing no esculent substance; but its seeds, in number from forty to eighty, and sometimes one hundred, are in appearance like chesnuts. When roasted or boiled, they are preferred, by many people, to bread-fruit. Negroes are very fond of them.

"The fruit is nearly of the size of the bread-fruit, and is covered with prickles like a hedge-hog. As the seeds readily vegetate, Nature has no occasion for pushing up plants from the roots, as in the bread-fruit. Previous to the arrival of the Providence, a young plant of it was sent to the garden from Martinico for the true bread-fruit. It grows as fast, and gives fruit as soon, but rises to a larger and stronger tree. In the French islands it is known by the name of *Chataignier de Malabar*."

* As the communications published in this volume of the Transactions of the Society of Arts appear to be the last that were made by Dr. Anderson, we shall insert them verbatim in the APPENDIX B: and this we do the more willingly, because the list of plants above alluded to will give some idea of the extent of the services rendered to the garden during Dr. Anderson's superintendence.

Mr. Lohead, who afterwards succeeded Dr. Anderson, had obtained from Cayenne several *Nutmegs** and other plants which he had nursed in Trinidad with the greatest care. These in 1809 were introduced by Captain Dix of his Majesty's sloop *Cygnet*, who readily undertook the charge of them by permission of Admiral

* Dr. Anderson, however, had the honour of introducing the Nutmeg into St. Vincents, as appears from his two letters inserted in the 21st and 22d volumes of the Transactions of the Society of Arts: both of which, as they show the great zeal which this excellent man evinced in furthering the objects of the Institution, are here inserted.

"From Trinidad I took the liberty of addressing a few lines to you, mentioning my being there on a botanical excursion; and, having omitted to inform the Society, previous to my departure, of my good fortune in obtaining two Nutmeg plants from Cayenne, I now do so. I had the pleasure, on my arrival at this place, of receiving your letter of May, informing me of the intended honour of a medal for me from the Society. Of this honour I am fully sensible; and the Society may rest assured that my constant endeavours will be to merit it, and by every means in my power to forward their intentions. For the information of the Society, I enclose a list of some useful articles introduced into the garden since I had the honour of addressing them on the subject of the most valuable plants in it.

"As the true Nutmeg has long been a great desideratum, after being well informed it was at Cayenne, I lost no time, after the cessation of hostilities, in endeavouring to obtain it. A good opportunity soon offered, by a gentleman from this island going there, on his own private business, who has always been anxious to serve me. Under his care I sent some boxes, with such plants as I conceived were not there, and desired him to deliver them as from this garden. This commission he fully executed, and in return brought me two fine young nutmeg plants, and several of the true black pepper, with some others, as I have specified, from Cayenne, in the enclosed list. These were accompanied with a very polite letter from the Governor, Victor Hugues, and a list of several East India plants of which he is in want, and which, unluckily, the garden does not yet possess.

"I mentioned to you, I think, from Trinidad, that Governor Picton was anxious to establish a garden there on a large plan. Whether that can be accomplished or not, is beyond my sphere of knowledge. The situation is well adapted for such an institution, not only for investigating the many useful and curious plants of that colony, but also for introducing those of South America.

"Through Governor Picton's friendship and assistance, I was enabled to bring a great num-

Cochrane, who then commanded on the station. These trees have borne well for many years, and considerable nurseries are established both here and in Trinidad. Even our young plants of both sexes have this year produced their flowers in great abundance.

ber of boxes filled with living plants to the garden. Many of them were rare and curious, and several of them useful. He attached the Government schooner to my command for two weeks, along the Gulf of Paria.

"The natural site of this garden being on a declivity, with scarcely any level surface, most of the soil is washed off, and it is with difficulty that young plants, particularly seedlings, can now be reared in it. Many of the oldest trees are dying; but adjoining to it, is what is commonly called the Barrack-land, in the possession of Government. A part of this, and that the most adjacent, is very level, and consequently would be a valuable acquisition to the garden. The Governor says it will be added to it. I am, with great regard, &c.

ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

Botanic Garden, St. Vincent, July 28, 1802.

"List of useful plants introduced into his Majesty's Botanical Garden in the Island of St. Vincent, from the 24th December, 1801 to the 24th June, 1802:

	FROM
Aucuba japonica,	England.
Calamus Rapha (Palm)	Cayenne.
Camellia japonica,	England.
Couma guianensis, Aublet (fruit),	Cayenne.
Gomuter (East India Palm),	Board of Agriculture.
Mimosa Catechu (Terra Japonica),	Sir J. Banks.
Myristica officinalis, or true Nutmeg Tree, (Two young plants flourishing.)	Cayenne.
Parapou Palm (fruit esculent),	—
Paravoa tomentosa (Dimorpha tomentosa) Aublet	—
Phaseolus Mungo,	Dominica.
Phormium tenax (New Zealand flax-plant,)	England.
Piper nigrum, verum (six plants),	Cayenne.
— Cubeba,	Trinidad.

Worn out with toil, the venerable Anderson began to decline, and in July, 1811, resigned the garden to his estimable friend and fellow-labourer William Lochead, Esq. M. W. S. Edinburgh. In 1812 this gentleman was confirmed in office, but shortly afterwards suspended by the Governor. In October, 1813, he was restored to his charge by an order from the authorities in England.

Pistacia Terebinthus,	.	.	.	.	.	FROM
Robinia Nicon, Aublet,	.	.	.	.	.	England.
Symphonia globulifera,	.	.	.	.	.	Cayenne.
						Trinidad.

ALEX. ANDERSON, Superintendant."

"SIR,

"I am honoured with yours of the 5th of July last. My long silence was owing to my absence from the garden, to which I returned from Trinidad in the end of June.

"I have the pleasure of informing you, that the wished-for addition of land to the garden has been obtained, and a valuable addition it is; the whole being a good soil, and in a great part level; at least, so much so, that, with the precautions I have taken, it cannot be injured by the torrents of rain, which have totally destroyed the old garden. The new part I reserve for the more valuable plants, as I proceed to procure them. For this enlargement, the garden is much indebted to the exertions of the Society of Arts, and those of General Melville.

"The two Nutmeg trees are thriving luxuriantly; my sincere wish is, that they may be male and female. I think it rather strange, that plants of them, as well as of other useful productions of the East, have not been before now sent to these Colonies. Except the two Nutmeg plants here, I believe there is not another individual in any of the British Islands on this side of the Atlantic. To the French we are indebted for all the most valuable of the East India plants we at present possess.

"On this side the water, Lord Seaforth is the only man at present who is using any exertion for the introduction of new and useful productions, or for the promotion of science: for these objects he spares no expense or labour. He sent a gentleman to Cayenne, in hopes to procure some of its valuable plants, but in vain; for Victor Hugues was not so generous to him as to me; all the liberty he got, was permission to pick indigenous plants. Lord Seaforth intends to

On the 8th of September, 1811, the virtuous Anderson was numbered with the dead. To this industrious and respectable botanist the garden owes its prosperity. Since his death it has in some degree declined. The greater part of his useful life was diligently employed, not only in the scientific examination and cultivation of the stores committed to his care, but also in enriching the establishment with every thing either useful or curious, that lay within the reach of his indefatigable researches. In pursuit of those objects which constitute the favourable study of the botanist, his active labours, his intense assiduity, could only be equalled by that urbanity and alacrity so conspicuous in his constant endeavours to oblige; and that zeal and pleasure which he always evinced in rendering the good intentions of his Majesty as beneficial as possible to the colonists at large. The following verses were written by a friend who had followed him to the grave:—

make application to the King, to be allowed to send a ship to the East Indies, with the sole intention to bring plants and seeds directly to this garden. I hope he will succeed.

“If it is in my power to forward any thing from hence, that may be acceptable to the Society, I shall regard myself honoured in their commands. Any plants or seeds from England, which you can furnish, that are likely to prove useful in food, commerce, medicine, or economy, will be a great acquisition to this garden. Merely as a sample for the Society, I have transmitted you a few seeds of different plants; also a little Terra Japonica, or inspissated juice of *Mimosa Catechu*. If the Society think it will prove a substitute for the Eastern, or if the article is of value at present, pray inform me, as I can make any quantity of it, having plenty of the trees. The only process I used was, to boil pieces of the wood and bark together in a common earthen pot; therefore it may perhaps not be equal in taste and colour to that of the East Indies.

“Some Tea Trees, Pepper and Mulberry, which I have planted in the new ground, are thriving remarkably well, as is the Manna Ash. The Mulberry I fancy to be of little value: If it is, let me know, that I may increase it. I am ever, &c.

ALEX. ANDERSON.”

Botanical Garden, St. Vincent, Nov. 18, 1803.

Ye lonely shades and melancholy bowers,
 In conscious woe your tearful dew-drops shed,
 Fade every green, and droop unseen ye flowers,
 Instinctive droop—for Anderson is dead !

He to whose charge creative Nature gave
 Her varied treasures of exotic bloom :
 He rests extended in the barren grave—
 He lies for ever in the hollow tomb !

E'en now the dirge,—the song of death, pervades
 Your desert walks, and loads the sobbing breeze,
 Saddens the echoes of your twilight glades,
 And breathes its spirit thro' the murm'ring trees !

Congenial solitude sits brooding round ;
 Nor smiles the garden, now, to meet the morn ;
 But weeds and withered foliage strew the ground,
 While chokes the Spice beneath the noxious thorn.

Each widow'd plant in sensitive decay,
 And seeming sorrow, to the earth reclines,
 Throws from its stalk the sick'ning buds away,
 Or to the sun with fainted petal pines.
 No more the ground-dove, cooing from the brake,
 Nor wren familiar with her matin song,
 Nor hum of opening day, his sleep shall wake,
 The sleep of death !—how dread—how deep—how long !

Then vain ye scenes forlorn—ye seek in vain

Your fond, your peaceful tenant's wish'd return—
 Though dies the blossom to revive again,

No embryo hope revives the silent urn !
 But not to dark oblivion art thou gone,
 Or unlamented pass'd, bless'd shade, away—
 For faithful mem'ry graves thy church-yard stone,
 And pious friendship guards thy sacred clay !

And here, as oft the child of Nature strays,
 (And thou wert Nature's child and guardian too,)
 The sad remembrance of more pleasing days,
 To fancy's eye thy image shall renew.—

“Here”—shall he say, as o'er some favourite spot,
 Where even now thy footsteps print the sand,
 Awhile he stoops—and tears his cheeks shall blot,
 And bathe the flow'ret planted by thy hand—

“Here” (shall he say) “his wonted path he took,
 Ere yet the sunbeam kindled on the wave,
 Peace in his heart, and mercy in his look,
 To lead the labours of the willing slave :—

“For he to all, the father and the friend,
 Ne'er bade the sorrowing captive kiss the rod,
 But still his life conforming to his end,
 Their thoughts* with his exalted to their God.

“There where their arms those clust'ring bread-fruits spread,
 And spicy Palms their graceful columns rear,
 E'en now methinks before I see him tread,
 Or mid the shrubs his voice instructive hear.

“Or where yon Mango canopies so wide,
 With boughs impervious to the mid-day heat,
 There on that bank, the brawling brook beside,
 In letter'd ease, he took his noontide seat.

“And when descending down the western hill,
 The shadowy evening drew her dewy close,
 There in the porch, like sainted hermit still,
 He sought and found contentment with repose !”

* This truly good man and excellent Christian was not only the kindest master, but the moral and religious preceptor of his negroes.

Mr. Lohead did not long remain in the enjoyment of his situation ; on the 22d of March, 1815, he joined his much lamented predecessor. His remains were deposited under one of the trees of the garden, a little above his dwelling-house, and covered by a neat and simple tablet. His widow, assisted by Mr. Billingham, was allowed to remain with the usual salary for nearly a year and a half, and the duties were performed by Mr. Herbert, an ingenious man, well qualified for the task.

It now became necessary that a successor should be appointed. Through the interest of Sir Joseph Banks, Mr. George Caley, and his assistant Mr. M'Cray, were sent to take charge of the establishment, and arrived on the first of August, 1816. The former gentleman had spent many years of his life in the forests of Australasia, and had brought home an abundant harvest from a field in which Brown, and other celebrated travellers, had already gleaned. His animals were purchased by the Linnæan Society, and are placed in the museum of that learned body. It is to be regretted that his services in the West Indies have not been equally valuable. His residence at the garden had been made distressing from beginning to end, by continued and malicious trespasses, the violent assaults of strangers, and the encroachments of the neighbouring planters. Though much credit is due to him for the stern and inflexible honesty with which he defended the rights of the garden, it is yet much to be wished that a more liberal indulgence had been given to those who wished to visit this enchanting spot.

In 1821, the Government, wearied probably by the constant complaints that had



*A Diagram
of
THE BOTANIC GARDEN
in the Island of St. Vincent*

*Total quantity of Land 59½ Acres.
laid down by a scale of five chains to an inch.*

Glasgow: Printed for R. Griffin & Co.

been made, determined on giving up the garden, which for so many years had been maintained at a great expense to the mother country, exceeding even of late the yearly sum of £700 Sterling. This step did not fail to cause great surprise. The Nutmeg and other valuable spices had arrived at maturity; the Cloves were producing annually a million of seed: and the garden, which had hitherto been comparatively of little use, was about to realize the hopes that had been entertained by its Royal Patron. Had a small guard from the neighbouring garrison done duty near the house, which might have been ordered without difficulty, the Superintendent might have been protected in the discharge of his duties, and the grounds have flourished as in the days of Anderson.

The custody of the garden was resigned by Mr. Caley, December 24th, 1822, who returned to England in the month of May. The great seal was attached to the grant on the day the garden was given up by the Superintendent, and Mr. Herbert, with a small party of labourers, was appointed by the Governor to cultivate the land. The disappointment felt at its abandonment by the crown, has been fortunately dispelled by the choice of the colonial Superintendent, under whose eye the establishment is in a very prosperous condition. Every facility is afforded by this obliging man for satisfying the curiosity of visitors, and seeds and plants are distributed on a proper application to the Governor.

The extent of the garden, which is of irregular figure, as will be seen by the diagram, TAB. II, does not exceed $39\frac{1}{4}$ acres. The three drawings which accompany these notes, will give a tolerable idea of this interesting place.

The higher and hilly parts are a dense forest of useful *Woods*, *Fruits*, and *Palms*, the bottom is the only part which has the least resemblance to the formal arrangement

of an European garden. Here Nature is unconfined, and this beautiful wilderness is without doubt the most charming residence of Flora in all her domains. A noble avenue, interrupted only by a single towering *palm* (*Areca Catechu*) runs from the house to the bottom, giving a view of the bay, the town, and a group of smaller islands within the government. A narrow walk leads the stranger round the bounds of this tropical nursery, and at the bottom affords a sight of the bold blue outline of the noble mountain which terminates the landscape.

Dr. Anderson having already published a list of the plants, I shall only notice a few of the most remarkable, not in order to give even the outline of a Flora, but to enable the botanic reader to form an idea of the physiognomy of the grounds, and the aspect of the vegetation.

The higher division, crowded with trees of larger growth, is perhaps most calculated to interest the European visitor. If he derives any pleasure from the beauties of picturesque scenery, on entering the silence of this solitude, he will be scarcely able to define what most excites his admiration, the individual beauty and contrast of forms, or that eternal spring and luxuriance of vegetable life which reigns around. Nature here appears prodigal of organic matter. The ground seems overloaded with plants which have barely room enough for their developement. The trunks of the older trees are every where covered with a thick drapery of Ferns,* Mosses,† and

* *Polypodium phyllitidis*. *P. crassifolium*. *P. lycopodioides*. *P. pendulum*. *P. aureum*, &c. *Tenitis graminifolia*. *Acrostichum sorbifolium*. *A. crinitum*, &c. *Hemionitis lanceolata*. *Lomaria scandens*. *Aspidium exaltatum*. *A. articulatum*. *Grammitis serrulata*. *Vittaria lineata*. *Bernhardia dichotoma*. *Trichomanes muscoides*. *T. reptans*, &c. &c.

† *Calymperes rigidum et Guildingii* (Hook.) *Hookeria albicans*. *Neckera filicina*. *Orthotrichum cirrosum*, *Pterogonium fulgens*, &c. &c.

Orchideous plants,* which diffuse into the air the richest odours, and almost conceal from sight the noble plant that upholds them. Their growth is favoured by the great moisture of the air; and these pretty parasites, sheltered from the direct rays of the sun, are seen ascending on every side even the larger branches. So great is the variety of vegetable beauties which sometimes decorate a single trunk, that a considerable space in an European garden would be required to contain them. Several rivulets of the purest water urge their meandering course through the brushwood: various plants of humbler growth,† which love humidity, display their beautiful verdure on their edges, and are sheltered by the wide-spreading arms of the Mango, (*Mangifera indica*), Mahogany (*Sweitenia Mahogany*), Teak (*Tectona grandis*), Mimosa (*M. Lebbek, nilotica, Catechu, &c*), and other woods remarkable for their stateliness, and clothed in wild and magnificent pomp. The vegetation every where displays that vigorous aspect and brightness of colour so characteristic of the tropics. Here and there, as if for contrast, huge masses of trap, blackened by the action of the atmosphere, and decayed *Tremellæ*, present themselves: those blocks which in colder climates would be doomed to eternal barrenness, or at most would only nourish the pale and sickly Lichen, here give support to creeping plants of every form and colour, which cover with yellow, green, and crimson, the sides of the sable rock. In their crevices the succulent species are daily renewed, and prepare a soil for larger tenants; from their summits the old man's beard, the *Rhipsalis* (*R. cassutha* Hook.) and similar weeds, which seem to draw their nourishment from

* *Epidendrum speciosum, umbellatum, lineare, cochleatum, nutans, ciliare, uniflorum*; *Ornithidium coccineum*, with many other *Orchideæ*. United with these appear innumerable plants of the smaller *Piperaceæ*, and the *Tillandsiæ*, which often colonize every limb.

† Various species of *Pothos, Arum, Solanum, Melastomaceæ, Costus*, and independent *Piperaceæ*.

the air, hang pendant, floating like tattered drapery at the pleasure of the winds. At a distance is seen the *Trumpet tree* (of Browne), whose leaves seem made of silver plates, as the blast reverses them in the beams of the mid-day sun. In a solitary spot rises a wild fig tree,* one of the gigantic productions of the torrid zone. Nature in her playful moments had decked this scene for her amusement, and some retiring thoughtful scholar on the massive ribs which, like the buttresses of a tower, support the base, has painted, in large white characters, the names of his favourite Muses. All the beauties which Nature has lavished on the equinoctial regions are here displayed in their fairest and most majestic forms. Above the rocky summit of the hill the arborescent ferns (*Cyathea aspera? arborea, &c.*), the principal ornaments of our scenery appear at intervals, *Convolvuli* and other creepers have climbed their high stems and suspended their painted garlands. The fruits† of our

* The huge limbs of this *Ficus*, covered with perpetual verdure, throw down often from the height of 80 or 90 feet a colony of suckers of every possible size, from that of packthread to the vast cable of a ship, without any visible increase in their diameter, and without a joint: these reaching the ground become other trees, but still remain united,—happy symbol of the strength which proceeds from union. At other times the suckers, blown about by the winds, are entangled round the trunk or some neighbouring rock, which they surround with a net-work of the firmest texture, as if the hand of man had been employed. This species or one nearly allied to it (*an T. religiosa?*) has obtained great celebrity in India from the most remote antiquity, where it grows to an enormous size. The Gentoos repaired under it to adore the Supreme Being; the Brahmins to conciliate disputes, and settle their code of laws. They often built Pagodas among its branches. Here it is the favourite shelter of the solitary *Ramier* (*Columba caribæa*) which feeds upon the berries.

† *Carica Papaya. Prunus noyeau. Terminalia Catappa. Achras sapota. Coccotheca vinifera**
Laurus Persea, Mammea americana. Psidium polycarpon, &c. &c.

* This tree is a good example of the power with which the vessels of vegetables perform their office, when planted in the neighbourhood of our roughest coasts. In whatever direction the leaves may point, the upper inert polished surface receives

country scattered around within our reach, and the wide green leaves of the *Musa* (*M. paradisaica*, and *sapientum*) and *Heliconiæ* (*H. caribæa*, *Bihai*) planted beneath, serve to contain them for our refreshment, and to convey water from the neighbouring spring. On every side innumerable *Palms* of various genera,* whose leaves curl like plumes, shoot up majestically their bare and even columns above the wood. The portion below the house of the Superintendent has been devoted to the reception of the spices, the medicinal, and other more useful plants,† which are placed in situations most favourable to their growth, rather than with a view to scientific order. In the same group are seen the precious *Nutmeg* (*Myristica officinalis*) exposing in the centre of its bursting drape, the seed surrounded by the crimson mace: the *Cassia* (*C. fistula*) with its pendent pods of curious length: the magnificent *Lagerstræmia* (*L. Reginæ*), displaying one extended sheet of lovely blossoms: the *Lecythis* (*L. bracteata*), with its sweet and painted blossoms, scattering its fetid fruit, so much resembling the fatal shell, that one might suppose a company of artillery had bivouacked in its shade. The *Calabash* (*Crescentia Cayete*) with its large green pericarp, so useful in the poor man's hut, and the screw pine (*Pan-*

* *Areca Catechu*, *A. oleracea*, *A. montana*. *Cocos nucifera*. *Caryota urens*. *Phoenix dactylifera*, &c. &c.

† *Copaifera officinalis*. *Geoffræa inermis*. *Sapindus Saponaria*. *Bignonia leucoxydon*. *Cedrela odorata*. *Hernandia Sonora*. *Hymænea courbaril*. *Plumeria rubra*, *alba*. *Poinciana pulcherrima*. *Averhoa Bilimbi*. *Bixa orellana*. *Canella alba*. *Cinchona caribæa*. *Dracæna Draco*. *Fraxinus Ornus*. *Gossypium arboreum*, *religiosum*. *Guaiacum officinale*. *Hæmatoxylon campechianum*. *Myrtus Pimento*. *Quassia amara*, *simarouba*, *excelsa*. *Ricinus communis*. *Abrus precatorius*. *Allamanda cathartica*. *Guilandina Bonduc*. *Jatropha Curcas*, *gossypifolia*. *Hura crepitans*. *Bombax Ceiba*. *Guilandina Moringa*, &c.

and retains a considerable quantity of the saline particles of the spray; while the under surface is kept free from crystals by the constant action of the pores.

danus adoratissimus), with its fruit carved in rude and curious workmanship, and its ribbed stem supported on a bundle of faggots. Assembled together are the various fruits* transplanted from the islands of Asia and other distant lands, or the nations of the Antilles, attracting, by their nectared flowers, the gaudy humming birds. You behold the *bread fruit* (*Artocarpus incisa*) of the Friendly Islands, the most precious gift of Pomona, and the *Jack* of India (*A. integrifolia*) bearing its ponderous fruit of the weight of 60 or 70 lbs. on the trunk and arms,—huge deformities for the lap of Flora. Here too a stunted *Cork tree* (*Quercus Suber*), and a small European oak (*Q. robur*), sadly contrast their sickly forms with the proud offspring of the tropics. The *Vanilla* (*Epidendrum Vanilla*) with its long suckers, the *Black pepper* (*Piper nigrum*) of Asia, hang suspended on the boughs; the gaudy blossoms of the *Passiflora* and the long tubes of the *Solandra* (*S. grandiflora*) appear amidst the wood, mingling their blossoms with those of the neighbouring trees in wild confusion: while, at intervals, the *Agave* (*A. vivipara*) throws up its princely column of fructification from a host of spears. Innumerable *Cacti*† and *Euphorbiæ* covered with fruits or flowers, differing in the articulations of their stems, the number of their ribs, and the disposition of their spiculæ, give variety to the scene. At every step, plants‡ remarkable for their beauty or fragrance ornament your path. But I should

* *Morus tinctoria*. *Theobroma Cacao*. *Achras dissecta*. *Aleurites triloba*. *Anacardium occidentale*. *Annona muricata*, *reticulata*, *squamosa*. *Averrhoa Carambola*. *Carolinea insignis*. *Chrysobalanus Icaco*. *Cicca disticha*. *Citrus decumanum*, &c. *Dialium guineense*. *Jambolifera pedunculata*. *Inocarpus edulis*. *Malpighia glabra*, *urens*. *Mangifera indica*. *Punica granatum*. *Spondias Mombin*, *myrobalanus*, *dulcis*, &c.

† *Cactus coccinellifer*, *melocactus*, *triangularis*, &c. *Euphorbia dichotoma*, *antiquorum*, &c.

‡ *Laurus Camphora*. *Hibiscus tiliaceus*, *Rosa sinensis*, *mutabilis*, &c. *Cassia floribunda*. *Crotalaria arborea*, *incanescens*, &c. The crimson *Erythrina*. *Tournefortia glabra*. *Justicia picta*,

tire the reader by continuing to enumerate the vegetable wonders of this paradise. In proper beds prepared for them we meet with the useful herbaceous species or the vegetables with which our tables are supplied.* By the side of every rivulet rise large clusters of the *Bamboo* (*Bambusa arundinacea*), without a doubt the most generally useful of our plants. Nothing can exceed the beauty of this arborescent gramen, which rises to the height of 60 or 80 feet, waving its light and graceful foliage at every breath of the winds. The *Cycas* (*C. revoluta*), and several kindred plants, so valuable for their nutritious fecula, are scattered about, attaining their greatest height in spots where nothing is allowed to impede their free development.

St. Vincent's, December 14th, 1824.

coccinea. Salvia coccinea. Tabernæmontana citrifolia. Myrtus fragrans, buxifolia. Nerium Oleander. Iris martinicensis. Pancratium caribæum, &c. Mimosa pudica, &c. &c.

* *Anomum exscapum, Zingiber. Curcuma longa. Arachis hypogæa. Maranta globulifera, arundinacea. Arum esculentum, sagittifolium. Convolvulus Batatas, esculentus. Jalapa Turpethum. Cytisus Cajan. Dioscorea sativa, alata. Dolichos pruriens, unguiculatus, &c. Hibiscus esculentus, Sabdariffa. Jatropha Manihot. Solanum Melongena, lycopersicon. Jechium edule. Dorstenia contrayerva.*

APPENDIX B.

(REFERRED TO AT P. 15.)

COPY of two letters addressed by Dr. Anderson to the Secretary of the Society of Arts, relative to plants cultivated in the Royal Botanic Garden of St. Vincent's.

"Sir,

"From my long silence you will conceive me either neglectful or ungrateful to the Society; but this is not the case. The reason is, I had nothing of consequence to mention relative to the Garden, and it would be trespassing on your time, and interfering with matters of consequence by troubling you with trifles.

"I am grieved to inform you that I have lost one of my Nutmeg trees; unfortunately the other, which prospers luxuriantly, turns out to be a male plant, consequently worth nothing. I blame myself, in some measure, for this loss, by taking too much care of it, and not letting Nature take her own way. Unluckily the war precludes any correspondence with Cayenne, or I would have replaced it from thence. The same cause has cut off all supplies from other parts. Through the medium of a gentleman who was here last year from Cuba, I expected to have had, before now, some of the productions of Mexico and adjacent parts of the continent, particularly Myroxylon, or Balsam of Peru; however, if I do not procure it through that channel, I have found out another from whence I have hopes.

"The Gomertur Palm, which produces the material for cordage in the East Indies, is thriving here surprisingly, and, I think, might be rendered a valuable production to these islands. The mode of its producing the fibrous web, and the guard or protection surrounding, clearly points out that Nature intended it for the use of man; one tree produces an astonishing quantity. I think the fibres from the plants in this garden are stronger than the specimens I have seen from the East Indies. A small piece of the web, with its protector, I now transmit you. I have great reason to think that but few plants have been raised by the planters in the different islands, from

the large quantities of seeds I have dispersed amongst them. The fact is, that no attention, except by a few individuals, is paid to any other plant but the sugar cane, and no other is in estimation with them.

"The *Bread-fruit* although one of the most valuable productions yet sent them, is neglected and despised, unless by a few persons. They say that negroes do not like it, and will not eat it, if they can get any thing else; but this is not really the case, as I know, and can declare from experience, that the very reverse is the fact, when once they are a little accustomed to it. The fact is, that the planters hate giving it a place on their estates, as they regard it as an intruder on their cane land, and they dislike any other object but canes. As to futurity, they think nothing of what may be the wants of themselves or negroes three or four years hence. Even their most valuable mill-timber, than which nothing is more daily wanted by them, they are constantly destroying instead of preserving. They import it at an exorbitant rate, and the importation is precarious. With proper economy and management, there are few necessities for themselves or negroes, but which might be raised on their own estates, instead of importing them from America, unless it be lumber, and probably, even that might be procured, in time, in the back, cool, and mountainous situations. I am trying what may be done from the pine tribes. I am happy that many are now paying some attention to the Cinnamon, as the demands on me for the plants are frequent, which I impute to the specimens of it which I have shown.

"The *Black peppers* have not yet produced increase; but I have them in plenty, and am trying them in various situations, and can easily multiply them by cuttings; unluckily I can procure no information as to their culture in the East Indies, or of the soil or situation in which they thrive best.

"I send you some more *Cloves*, the last year's produce of two small trees. Next year I expect a produce from several others. You will also find inclosed a lump of gum resin from *Cocholu odorata*. As it issues in large quantities from wounds in the bark, it might be procured in plenty from Trinidad, if found useful. Trees of it, of enormous size, are abundant there. Other specimens of *terra japonica* would have been sent with some other articles, if all my attention had not been engrossed by the late addition to the garden: the same cause has prevented me from making excursions to other islands for larger supplies of plants. I remain, with most sincere regard,

"Sir,

"Your obliged and obedient servant,

"ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

"St. Vincent's, June 9, 1806.

"To C. Taylor, M. D. Sec."

"Sir,

"Since your last letter to me, very little matter interesting to the Society has occurred, and few acquisitions made to the garden subservient to medicine or commerce. War interrupts correspondence in Natural History as much as speculations in commerce.

"For 18 months past I have had expectations of some useful plants from Mexico, and other Spanish colonies in that quarter, by the way of Cuba; but from thence the transportation must be circuitous by North America, and, after that, subjected to loss and interruption before they can reach St. Vincent. I have therefore given up all hopes whilst the war continues.

"As the Society may be desirous to know the present state of the garden, I have transmitted a catalogue of the variety of plants it contained on the 24th September last. There are many more from different quarters received without names, or those that are known by the aborigines, and I cannot arrange them until they flower. I am, with great respect,

"Sir,

"Your most obedient Servant,

"ALEXANDER ANDERSON.

"*Botanic Garden, St. Vincent, Nov. 1, 1806.*

"To C. Taylor, M. D. Sec."

CATALOGUE OF PLANTS

IN HIS MAJESTY'S BOTANICAL GARDEN IN THE ISLAND OF ST. VINCENT,
SEPTEMBER 24, 1806.

COMMERCIAL AND MEDICINAL.

Acorus Calamus.	Bixa Orellana.	Cinchona caribæa.
Acer saccharinum.	Cactus cochenilifer.	Convolvulus jalapa.
Aloe perfoliata.	Canella alba.	———— Turpethum.
Amomum Zingiber.	Caryophyllus aromaticus.	Copaifera officinalis.
Asclepias asthmatica.	Cassia Senna.	Coriandrum officinale.
Aristolochia odoratissima.	———— glauca.	———— testiculatum.
———— trilobata.	———— Fistula.	Curcuma longa.
———— anguicida.	———— javanica.	Cycas revoluta.
Arnica montana.	Cinchona cymosa.	———— intrayerva.

Dracæna Draco.

Epidendrum Vanilla.

Fraxinus rotundifolia.

—— Ornus.

Gossypium arboreum.

—— hirsutum.

—— religiosum.

Guaiacum officinale.

—— sanctum.

Hæmatoxylon campechianum.

Kæmpferia Galanga.

Laurus Cinnamomum.

—— Cassia.

—— Camphora.

—— Sassafras.

Mimosa nilotica.

—— Senegal.

—— Catechu.

Morus tinctoria.

Myristica officinalis.

Myrtus Pimenta.

Olea europæa.

Pedalium Murex.

Piper nigrum.

—— longum.

—— Cubeba.

—— Betle.

Quassia amara.

—— Simaruba.

—— excelsa.

Quercus Suber.

Rheum compactum.

Ricinus communis.

Saccharum officianum.

—— rubrum.

Sesamum indicum.

—— orientale.

Smilax Sarsaparilla.

Thea viridis.

—— Bohea.

Theobroma Cacao.

ESCULENTS.

Alpinia globulifera.

—— (Maranta ?)

Amaranthus viridis.

—— caudatus.

—— melancholicus.

Arachis hypogea.

Areca oleracea.

—— alpina.

Artocarpus incisa, Otaheite.

—— E. Indies.

—— seminifer.

Arum esculentum.

—— sagittifolium.

Canna indica, floribus macu-
latis.

Cleome pentaphylla.

Cocos aculeatus.

Convolvulus Batatas.

—— esculentus.

Cucurbita Pepo.

—— verrucosa.

Cytisus Cajan.

Dioscorea sativa.

—— alata.

—— bulbifera.

Dioscorea quinquiloba.

Dolichos unguiculatus.

—— uncinatus.

—— purpureus.

—— tuberosus.

Glycine subterranea.

Helianthus tuberosus.

Hibiscus esculentus.

—— Sabdariffa.

Holcus saccharatus.

—— Sorgum.

Jatropha Manihot.

Musa paradisaica, Otaheite.

Myrosma tuberosa.

Oryza sativa.

Paripou Palm.

Phaseolus lunatus.

—— maximus.

—— glaber.

Pistacia Terebinthus.

Ravenala edulis.

Solanum Melongena.

—— lycopersicon.

Sicyos edulis.

Tacca pinnatifolia.

Zizania palustris.

MEDICINAL.

Abrus precatorius.

Allamanda cathartica.

Amomum sylvestre.

—— racemosum.

Amyris ambrosiaca.

Andropogon Schoenanthus.	Eupatorium nervosum.	Piper decumanum.
———— insulare.	Euphorbia thymifolia.	———— obtusifolium.
Argemone Mexicana.	Galega officinalis.	———— pellucidum.
Asclepias curassavica.	Gardenia Genipa.	Plumbago scandens.
———— gigantea.	Geoffræa inermis.	Plumeria rubra.
Ballota suaveolens.	Guilandina Bonduc.	———— alba.
Begonia obliqua.	Heleconia Bihai.	Poinciana pulcherrima.
Bignonia alliacea.	Heliotropium indicum.	Rauwolfia nitida.
———— ophthalmica.	Hura crepitans.	Rosmarinus officinalis.
———— capreolata.	Jatropha Carcas.	Ruellia tuberosa.
Bocconia frutescens.	———— multifida.	Ruta graveolens.
Bombax Ceiba.	———— gossypifolia.	Scoparia dulcis.
Capsicum baccatum.	Ilex vomitoria.	Securidaca scandens.
———— frutescens.	Iris martinicensis.	Sisyrinchium latifolium.
Cassia occidentalis.	Justicia pectoralis.	Smilax China.
———— bicapsularis.	———— procumbens.	———— laurifolia.
———— Tora.	Lantana involucrata.	Solanum triste.
———— herpetica.	Lobelia siphilitica.	———— racemosum.
Chenopodium anthelminticum.	———— assurgens.	Spigelia anthelmintica.
———— multifidum.	Melissa officinalis.	Spilanthus salivaria.
Clinopodium rugosum.	Mimosa pudica.	———— urens.
Chiococca racemosa.	Momordica Charantia.	Tournefortia volubilis.
Cissampelos Pareira.	Nepeta pectinata.	Triumfetta Bartramia.
Cissus cordifolius.	Nerium antidysentericum.	———— lappula.
Clusia alba.	Ocymum americanum.	Vandellia diffusa.
———— flava.	Pancratium caribæum.	Verbena jamaicensis.
Commelina communis.	Parthenium Hysterophoros.	Waltheria americana.
Convolvulus brasiliensis.	Passiflora Murucuja.	
Conyza lobata.	———— lutea.	
Costus spicatus.	Paullinia pinnata.	
Croton flavens.	Petiveria alliacea.	
———— argenteum.	Phytolacca icosandra.	
Dolichos pruriens.	Picramnia Antidesma.	
Eryngium foetidum.	Piper Amalago.	
	———— reticulatum.	

IN ECONOMY.

Agave americana.
———— vivipara.
———— cubensis.
Alpinia altissima.

IN ECONOMY.

Mimosa odoratissima.—— *arborea.*—— *grandis.**Myrodia turbinata.*—— *patens.**Myrtus latifolia.*—— *crassifolia.**Parivoa grandiflora.**Pinus sylvestris.**Piratinera guianensis.**Polypodium arboreum.**Possira simplex.*—— *cauliflora.**Petrocarya exsucca.**Quercus Robur.*—— *rubra.*—— *alba.*—— *nigra.*—— *Phellos.*—— *sempervirens.**Robinia pseudacacia.*—— *violacea.**Sophora arborea.**Sterculia foetida.*—— *platanifolia.*—— *Ivira.*—— *hirsuta.**Swietenia Mahagoni.**Tectona grandis.**Tetraptera aceroides.**Theobroma caribæa.**Trichilia arborea.**Vitex divaricata.**Vouapi Simiri.*

FRUITS.

Achras Sapota.—— *mammosa.*—— *argentea.**Adansonia digitata.**Aleurites triloba.**Anacardium occidentale.**Annona muricata.*—— *reticulata.*—— *tuberculata.*—— *Cherymolia.**Artocarpus integrifolius.**Averrhoa Bilimbi.*—— *Carambola.**Bagassa guianensis.**Blakea cauliflora.*—— *racemosa.**Bromelia Pinguin.*—— *Karatas.**Cactus melocactus.*—— *grandiflorus.*—— *triangularis.*—— *Pereskia.**Carica Papaya, Africa.**Carolinea Princeps.**Chrysobalanus Icaco.*—— *microcarpa.**Chrysophyllum Cainito.**Cicca disticha.**Citrus Aurantium.*—— *Decumanum.*—— *medica.*—— *myrtoides.**Coccoloba uvifera.**Coccoloba barbadensis.**Cookia grossularioides.**Cocos nucifera.**Curna guianensis.**Crataeva capparoides.**Dialium guineense.**Diospyros Lotus.**Duroia eriophila.*—— *glabra.**Eugenia malaccensis.*—— *Jambos.*—— *floribunda.*—— *uniflora.*—— *tainitensis.**Ficus Carica.*—— *benghalensis.*—— *trigona.**Jambolifera pedunculata.**Inocarpus edulis.**Juglans sativa.**Laurus Persea.**Macoubea guianensis.**Malpighia glabra.*—— *lucida.*—— *urens.**Mammea americana.**Melicocca bijuga.*—— *dioica.**Mimosa fagifolia.*—— *Inga.*—— *farinosa.**Mangifera indica.**Mouriri lucida.**Musa sapientum, rubra. Ota-
heite.*

*Omphalea diandra.**Parinari montana.**Passiflora laurifolia.*— *quadrangularis.*— *maliformis.*— *foetida.**Pekea tuberculata.*— *trifolia.**Phoenix dactylifera.**Psidium maliforme.*— *guianense.*— *aromaticum.*— *polycarpon.**Punica Granatum.**Rhamnus Jujuba.**Sacouari glabra.**Sorbus domestica.**Spondias Mombin.*— *Myrobalanus.*— *dulcis.**Tamarindus indica.**Terminalia Catalpa.**Ximenia americana.*EXOTICS, CURIOUS
OR ORNAMENTAL.*Abroma augusta.**Acrostichum rhizophyllum.**Agave soboliflora.**Ægiphila martinicensis.*— *Manabæa.*— *candens.**Adelia acidoton.**Adenanthera pavonina.**Æschynomene grandiflora.*— *Sesban.*— *indica.*— *aculeata.*— *sensitiva.**Aletris hyacinthoides.**Allophyllus racemosus.**Alpinia grandifolia.*— *dichotoma.*— *capitata.*— *maculata.*— *polystachia.*— *hirsuta.**Althæa racemosa.**Alstroemeria Salsilla.**Amaryllis belladonna.*— *formosissima.*— *longifolia.*— *humilis.*— *sarniensis.*— *vittata.*— *aurea.*— *Atamasco.**Amerimnon latifolium.*— *flexuosum.*— *volubile.**Amomum Mioga.**Amorpha fruticosa.**Andromeda paniculata.**Anethum graveolens.*— *Sowa.**Anguria heterophylla.*— *glandulosa.**Anisophyllum pinnatum.**Anthemis Chia.**Aucuba japonica.**Annona asiatica.*— *palustris.*— *exsucca.**Apalatoa spicata.*— *aptera.**Apeiba Tibourbou.**Aralia capitata.*— *heterophylla.**Ardisia clusiæfolia.*— *punctata.*— *pulchella.*— *parasitica.**Areca Catechu.**Aristolochia glandulosa.**Arctotis tristis.**Arethusa lucida.*— *picta.*— *pusilla.**Arum arboreum.*— *seguinum.*— *maximum.*— *foetidum.*— *lingulatum.*— *hederaceum.*— *bicolor.*— *repandum.*— *hastatum.**Asclepias viminalis.*— *repanda.**Asphodelus fistulosus.**Asplenium soboliferum.**Aster divaricatus.*— *dumosus.*

<i>Aster vernus.</i>	<i>Betula Alnus.</i>	<i>Canna glauca.</i>
<i>Athanasia annua.</i>	<i>Bignonia Catalpa.</i>	<i>Casearia ramiflora.</i>
<i>Atragene austriaca.</i>	— <i>aequinoctialis.</i>	— <i>nitida.</i>
<i>Atropa arborescens.</i>	— <i>pubescens.</i>	— <i>crenata.</i>
— <i>physaloides.</i>	— <i>crucigera.</i>	— <i>undulata.</i>
<i>Azalea rosea.</i>	— <i>echinata.</i>	<i>Calamus raphia.</i>
<i>Bactris minor.</i>	— <i>glandulosa.</i>	<i>Calinea dioica.</i>
— <i>sagittata.</i>	— <i>argentea.</i>	<i>Calycanthus florida.</i>
— <i>gracilis.</i>	— <i>stipulacea.</i>	<i>Camellia japonica.</i>
<i>Bannisteria laurifolia.</i>	— <i>ramiflora.</i>	<i>Cananga laurifolia.</i>
— <i>chrysophylla.</i>	— <i>inflata.</i>	<i>Capparis cynophallophora.</i>
— <i>nitida.</i>	— <i>punctata.</i>	— <i>tortuosa.</i>
— <i>latifolia.</i>	— <i>tubulosa.</i>	— <i>Breynia.</i>
— <i>dichotoma.</i>	— <i>fluviatilis.</i>	— <i>frondosa.</i>
— <i>cordifolia.</i>	— <i>stans.</i>	— <i>jamaicensis.</i>
— <i>villosa.</i>	— <i>incisa.</i>	<i>Cardiospermum fruticosum.</i>
— <i>mutica.</i>	— <i>radicans.</i>	<i>Caryota urens.</i>
— <i>purpurea.</i>	— <i>indica.</i>	<i>Cassia viminea.</i>
<i>Basella alba.</i>	— <i>filicifolia.</i>	— <i>bacillaris.</i>
— <i>rubra.</i>	<i>Blakea trinervia.</i>	— <i>Sophora.</i>
<i>Bauhinia divaricata.</i>	<i>Blechnum heptaphyllum.</i>	— <i>glauca. East Indies.</i>
— <i>variegata.</i>	<i>Bombax carolineoides.</i>	— <i>planisiliqua.</i>
— <i>tomentosa.</i>	<i>Bontia daphnoides.</i>	— <i>bracteata.</i>
— <i>aculeata.</i>	<i>Bromelia polystachia.</i>	— <i>floribunda.</i>
<i>Begonia glabra.</i>	<i>Brownea speciosa.</i>	— <i>chamaecrista.</i>
— <i>hirsuta.</i>	<i>Bryonia laciniosa.</i>	— <i>pentagona.</i>
<i>Bellis maritima.</i>	<i>Buttneria aculeata.</i>	— <i>mollis.</i>
<i>Berteria guianensis.</i>	— <i>latifolia.</i>	— <i>grandis.</i>
<i>Besleria melittifolia.</i>	<i>Cacalia coccinea.</i>	<i>Casine Maurocenia.</i>
— <i>lutea.</i>	<i>Cactus phyllanthus.</i>	<i>Canarina equisetifolia.</i>
— <i>serrulata.</i>	— <i>tetragonus.</i>	— <i>torulosa.</i>
— <i>cristata.</i>	— <i>heptagonus.</i>	<i>Ceanothus africanus.</i>
— <i>trinervia.</i>	— <i>peruvianus.</i>	<i>Celosia cristata.</i>
— <i>corymbosa.</i>	— <i>pendulus.</i>	— <i>paniculata.</i>
— <i>pulchella.</i>	<i>Cæsalpinia Sappan.</i>	— <i>castrensis.</i>

Celosia carnosa.	Coffea occidentalis.	Cornutia pyramidata.
Celtis Lima.	Combretum laxum.	Coronilla scandens.
Centaurea crupina.	— decandrum.	Corypha frondosa.
Cephaelis muscosa.	Columnnea scandens.	Costus arabicus.
— tomentosa.	Colutea frutescens.	— speciosus.
Cerbera Thevetia.	Comocladia ilicifolia.	— malaccensis.
Cerithe minor.	Conceveiba guianensis.	Couratari guianensis.
— maculata.	Conocarpus erecta.	Cratæva capparoides.
Cestrum diurnum.	— racemosa.	Crescentia cucurbitina.
— vespertinum.	Convolvulus speciosus.	Crinum americanum.
— laurifolium.	— maximus.	— asiaticum.
Chelone barbata.	— malabaricus.	— zeylanicum.
Chimarrhis cymosa.	— maculatus.	Crotalaria arborea.
Chiococca bahamensis.	— bicolor.	— laburnifolia.
Chionanthus caribæa.	— flavus.	— verrucosa.
Chomelia spinosa.	— parviflorus.	— retusa.
Chrysanthemum indicum.	— quinquefolius.	— incanescens.
— tricolor.	— pentaphyllus.	— chinensis.
Chrysophyllum argenteum.	— heptaphyllus.	— procumbens.
Cipura paludosa.	— dissectus.	— lateriflora.
Cissus trifoliatus.	— repens.	— alata.
Cleome viscosa.	— martinicensis.	Croton aromaticum.
— spinosa.	Conyza arborescens.	— foetens.
Clematis florida.	— trinervia.	— punctatum.
Clitoria ternatea.	— alata.	— gossypifolium.
— erecta.	Corchorus fruticosus.	— pallens.
— arborea.	— olitorius.	— polygamum.
Clinopodium graveolens.	— capsularis.	— trilobum.
— procumbens.	Cordia macrophylla.	Cupania americana.
— repens.	— Sebestenia.	— macrophylla.
Clerodendron infortunatum.	— juglandifolia.	Curatella americana.
— flor. plenis.	— virgata.	Cynanchum maritimum.
Clusia rosea.	Coreopsis reptans.	— hirtum.
— multiflora.	— chrysantha.	— suberosum.
Coccocypsilum violaceum.	Cornus florida.	— latifolium.

<i>Cytisus tomentosus.</i>	<i>Elais americana.</i>	<i>Euphorbia neriifolia.</i>
<i>Dalbergia procumbens.</i>	<i>Elaphrum laurifolium.</i>	<i>Erithalis fruticosa.</i>
——— <i>caudata.</i>	——— <i>trifolium.</i>	——— <i>alpina.</i>
<i>Daphne cneorum.</i>	<i>Embœthrium adiantifolium.</i>	<i>Erythrina crista galli.</i>
——— <i>collina.</i>	<i>Epidendrum vanilloides.</i>	——— <i>carnea.</i>
<i>Datura fastuosa.</i>	——— <i>altissimum.</i>	<i>Erythroxylon havanense.</i>
——— <i>Tatula.</i>	——— <i>carthaginense.</i>	——— <i>distichum.</i>
<i>Dianella cœrulea.</i>	——— <i>coccineum.</i>	<i>Ethulia sparganophora.</i>
<i>Digitalis obscura.</i>	——— <i>speciosum.</i>	——— <i>bidentis.</i>
<i>Dipsacus lacinatus.</i>	——— <i>umbellatum.</i>	<i>Eucomis punctata.</i>
<i>Dioscorea vivipara.</i>	——— <i>ramosum.</i>	<i>Eupatorium Dalea.</i>
——— <i>filiformis.</i>	——— <i>elongatum.</i>	——— <i>corymbosum.</i>
——— <i>guianensis.</i>	——— <i>satyrioides.</i>	——— <i>scandens.</i>
——— <i>rajanoides.</i>	——— <i>lineare.</i>	——— <i>secundum.</i>
<i>Diospyros tetrasperma.</i>	——— <i>cochleatum.</i>	<i>Eugenia barbadensis.</i>
——— <i>inconstans.</i>	——— <i>cucullatum.</i>	——— <i>ramiflora.</i>
<i>Dodonæa viscosa.</i>	——— <i>spatulatum.</i>	——— <i>glauca.</i>
——— <i>triquetra.</i>	——— <i>nocturnum.</i>	——— <i>baruensis.</i>
<i>Dolichos Lablab.</i>	——— <i>ciliare.</i>	<i>Exacum guianense.</i>
——— <i>lignosus.</i>	——— <i>corymbosum.</i>	<i>Fagara myrtoides.</i>
——— <i>roseus.</i>	——— <i>proliferum.</i>	<i>Fraxinus crispa.</i>
——— <i>spicatus.</i>	——— <i>nutans.</i>	——— <i>lentiscifolia.</i>
——— <i>acinaciformis.</i>	——— <i>difforme.</i>	<i>Ficus retusa.</i>
——— <i>grandiflorus.</i>	——— <i>uniflorum.</i>	——— <i>religiosa.</i>
<i>Dodecas surinamensis.</i>	——— <i>multiflorum.</i>	——— <i>indica.</i>
<i>Dorstenia cordifolia.</i>	<i>Eranthemum semperflorens.</i>	——— <i>americana.</i>
<i>Dracæna ferrea.</i>	<i>Ehretia tinifolia.</i>	——— <i>laurifolia.</i>
<i>Dracontium pertusum.</i>	——— <i>Bourreria.</i>	——— <i>virens.</i>
——— <i>palmaefolium.</i>	——— <i>exsucca.</i>	——— <i>racemosa.</i>
——— <i>scandens.</i>	<i>Euphorbia tithymaloides.</i>	——— <i>pertusa.</i>
<i>Echites undulata.</i>	——— <i>cotinifolia.</i>	——— <i>rigida.</i>
——— <i>umbellata.</i>	——— <i>lathyrus.</i>	——— <i>hirsuta.</i>
——— <i>nutans.</i>	——— <i>dichotoma.</i>	——— <i>glauca.</i>
——— <i>biflora.</i>	——— <i>glauca.</i>	<i>Fuchsia coccinea.</i>
<i>Ekebergia capensis.</i>	——— <i>antiquorum.</i>	<i>Galega caribæa.</i>

<i>Galega purpurea.</i>	<i>Hedysarum gangeticum.</i>	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus.</i>
——— <i>virginiana.</i>	——— <i>Vespertilionis.</i>	——— <i>heterophyllus.</i>
——— <i>dichotoma.</i>	——— <i>gyrans.</i>	——— <i>hispidulus.</i>
——— <i>hirsuta.</i>	——— <i>bupleurifolium.</i>	——— <i>turbinatus.</i>
<i>Gardenia florida, flor. simp.</i>	——— <i>linifolium.</i>	——— <i>Spinifex.</i>
——— ——— <i>flor. plenis.</i>	——— <i>lagopodioides.</i>	<i>Hillia parasitica.</i>
——— <i>Thunbergia.</i>	——— <i>glomeratum.</i>	<i>Hirtella americana.</i>
——— <i>crinita.</i>	——— <i>altissimum.</i>	——— <i>paniculata.</i>
——— <i>armata.</i>	——— <i>triquetrum.</i>	<i>Hippocratea scandens.</i>
——— <i>Randa.</i>	<i>Helicteres Isora.</i>	<i>Hoffmannia pedunculata.</i>
——— <i>aculeata.</i>	——— <i>baruensis.</i>	<i>Hydrolea spinosa.</i>
——— <i>dumetorum.</i>	<i>Heliconia marantifolia.</i>	<i>Hypericum monogynum.</i>
——— <i>longiflora.</i>	——— <i>psittacorum.</i>	——— <i>barbatum.</i>
——— <i>microphylla.</i>	——— <i>flexuosa.</i>	——— <i>latifolium.</i>
<i>Gentiana Coutoubea.</i>	——— <i>hirsuta.</i>	——— <i>guianense.</i>
<i>Gesneria tomentosa.</i>	——— <i>glauca (caribæa.)</i>	<i>Jacquinia armillaris.</i>
——— <i>coccinea.</i>	<i>Heliotropium gnaphalioides.</i>	<i>Jasminum officinale.</i>
<i>Glycine caribæa.</i>	——— <i>fruticosum.</i>	——— <i>Sambac, flor. plenis.</i>
——— <i>picta.</i>	<i>Hemerocallis flava.</i>	——— <i>simplicifolium.</i>
——— <i>rubicunda.</i>	——— <i>alba.</i>	——— <i>azoricum.</i>
——— <i>bimaculata.</i>	<i>Hemionitis palmata.</i>	<i>Jatropha urens.</i>
<i>Gomphia nitida.</i>	<i>Hibiscus rosa sinensis, flor.</i>	——— <i>procumbens.</i>
<i>Grewia pilosa.</i>	——— <i>simplicibus.</i>	<i>Indigofera hirsuta.</i>
<i>Guettarda speciosa.</i>	——— <i>flor. plenis.</i>	<i>Ipomæa repanda.</i>
——— <i>scabra.</i>	——— <i>mutabilis, flor. plen.</i>	——— <i>carnea.</i>
——— <i>lucida.</i>	——— <i>gangeticus.</i>	——— <i>bona nox.</i>
——— <i>salicifolia.</i>	——— <i>rugosus.</i>	——— <i>filiformis.</i>
——— <i>macrophylla.</i>	——— <i>diversifolius.</i>	——— <i>coccinea.</i>
<i>Gustavia augusta.</i>	——— <i>vesicarius.</i>	——— <i>speciosa.</i>
<i>Gypsophila perfoliata.</i>	——— <i>Trionum.</i>	——— <i>umbellata.</i>
<i>Hamelia coccinea.</i>	——— <i>Abelmoschus.</i>	——— <i>tuberosa.</i>
——— <i>chrysantha.</i>	——— <i>vitifolius.</i>	——— <i>macrophylla.</i>
——— <i>corymbosa.</i>	——— <i>ficulneus.</i>	——— <i>grandiflora.</i>
<i>Hedyosmum articulatum.</i>	——— <i>radiatus.</i>	——— <i>Quamoclit, flor. coc-</i>
<i>Hedysarum latifolium.</i>	——— <i>Manihot.</i>	——— <i>cineis.</i>

<i>Ipomœa Quamoclit</i> , flor. albis.	<i>Lawsonia spinosa</i> .	<i>Mammea littoralis</i> .
<i>Iris chinensis</i> .	<i>Lecythis bracteata</i> .	—— <i>verrucosa</i> .
— <i>versicolor</i> .	<i>Ligusticum levisticum</i> .	<i>Manettia coccinea</i> .
— <i>virginiana</i> .	<i>Leonurus Marrubiastrum</i> .	—— <i>alba</i> .
<i>Itea Cyrilla</i> .	—— <i>tataricus</i> .	<i>Maranta sylvestris</i> .
<i>Justicia nitida</i> .	<i>Lignotis elliptica</i> .	<i>Marcgravia umbellata</i> .
—— <i>picta</i> .	<i>Ligustrum vulgare</i> .	<i>Marila racemosa</i> .
—— <i>coccinea</i> .	<i>Limodorum Tankervilliae</i> .	—— <i>speciosa</i> .
—— <i>speciosa</i> .	—— <i>altum</i> .	<i>Medicago scutellata</i> .
—— <i>pulcherrima</i> .	—— <i>palmaefolium</i> .	—— <i>orbiculata</i> .
—— <i>carthaginensis</i> .	—— <i>corniculatum</i> .	—— <i>aculeata</i> .
—— <i>paniculata</i> (secunda.)	—— <i>spathaceum</i> .	—— <i>hispida</i> .
—— <i>umbellata</i> .	—— <i>parasiticum</i> .	—— <i>coronata</i> .
—— <i>spinosa</i> .	<i>Linum narbonense</i> .	<i>Melaleuca linarifolia</i> .
<i>Ixia chinensis</i> .	—— <i>strictum</i> .	—— <i>obliqua</i> .
<i>Ixora coccinea</i> .	<i>Lisianthus glaber</i> .	<i>Melastoma acinodendron</i> .
—— <i>alba</i> .	—— <i>chelonoides</i> .	—— <i>holosericea</i> .
—— <i>secunda</i> .	<i>Limonia triphylla</i> .	—— <i>quadrangularis</i> .
<i>Kæmpferia coronaria</i> .	—— <i>mauritanica</i> .	—— <i>hirta</i> .
<i>Kitaibelia vitifolia</i> .	<i>Liquidambar styraciflua</i> .	—— <i>lanata</i> .
<i>Kœlreuteria paniculata</i> .	<i>Liparia pinnata</i> .	—— <i>decussata</i> .
<i>Lagerstrœmia flos reginae</i> .	<i>Lobelia surinamensis</i> .	—— <i>spatulata</i> .
<i>Lantana radula</i> .	—— <i>racemosa</i> .	—— <i>biflora</i> .
—— <i>Camara</i> .	<i>Lycium japonicum</i> , flor. plenis.	—— <i>umbellata</i> .
—— <i>aculeata</i> .	<i>Lygeum Spartum</i> .	—— <i>elegans</i> .
—— <i>bullata</i> .	<i>Macrocnemum coccineum</i> .	—— <i>Tamonea</i> .
—— <i>annua</i> .	<i>Magnolia cœrulea</i> .	—— <i>agrestis</i> .
<i>Latania</i> . Palm.	<i>Malachra radiata</i> .	—— <i>argentea</i> .
<i>Laurus nobilis</i> .	<i>Malanea sarmentosa</i> .	—— <i>spicata</i> .
—— <i>indica</i> .	<i>Malpighia nitida</i> .	—— <i>fragilis</i> .
—— <i>fulgens</i> .	—— <i>Mourila</i> .	—— <i>ciliata</i> .
—— <i>verticillata</i> .	—— <i>crassifolia</i> .	—— <i>triphylla</i> .
—— <i>ecalyculata</i> .	—— <i>coriacea</i> .	—— <i>grandifolia</i> .
<i>Lavenia decumbens</i> .	—— <i>coccigera</i> .	<i>Melia Azederach</i> .
<i>Lawsonia inermis</i> .	<i>Malvaviscus populneus</i> .	<i>Melvillia speciosa</i> .

<i>Menispermum carolinianum.</i>	<i>Monnieria trifolia.</i>	<i>Ocymum tenuiflorum.</i>
<i>Microtea debilis.</i>	<i>Moræa iridioides.</i>	—— <i>thyrsiflorum.</i>
<i>Mimosa latifolia.</i>	<i>Morus hybrida.</i>	<i>Olea fragrans.</i>
—— <i>jugata.</i>	—— <i>rubra.</i>	<i>Onopordum illyricum.</i>
—— <i>tergemina.</i>	—— <i>tatarica.</i>	<i>Cenothera grandiflora.</i>
—— <i>purpurea.</i>	<i>Mullera moniliformis.</i>	—— <i>purpurea.</i>
—— <i>plena.</i>	<i>Muntingia Calabura.</i>	<i>Ophioglossum scandens.</i>
—— <i>virgata.</i>	<i>Myginda rhacoma.</i>	<i>Origanum majoranoides.</i>
—— <i>vespertina.</i>	—— <i>latifolia.</i>	<i>Oxalis frutescens.</i>
—— <i>latisiliqua.</i>	—— <i>myrtoides.</i>	<i>Panax Morotoni.</i>
—— <i>angustifolia.</i>	—— <i>retusa.</i>	—— <i>attenuata.</i>
—— <i>decurrens.</i>	—— <i>lineata.</i>	<i>Pancratium amboinense.</i>
—— <i>glauca.</i>	<i>Myrobalanus fertilis.</i>	<i>Parivoa tomentosa.</i>
—— <i>conglomerata.</i>	<i>Myrospermum elegans.</i>	<i>Paullinia asiatica.</i>
—— <i>Entada.</i>	<i>Myrsine africana.</i>	—— <i>glauca.</i>
—— <i>scandens.</i>	—— <i>retusa.</i>	—— <i>punctata.</i>
—— <i>palustris.</i>	<i>Myrtus communis, latifol. et</i>	—— <i>capsularis.</i>
—— <i>longifolia.</i>	—— <i>angustif.</i>	—— <i>Vespertilionis.</i>
—— <i>casta.</i>	—— <i>fragrans.</i>	—— <i>multiflora.</i>
—— <i>sensitiva.</i>	—— <i>virgultosa.</i>	—— <i>biflora.</i>
—— <i>argentea.</i>	—— <i>disticha.</i>	—— <i>cœrulea.</i>
—— <i>bahamensis.</i>	—— <i>crenulata.</i>	—— <i>serrata.</i>
—— <i>quadrivalvis.</i>	—— <i>buxifolia.</i>	<i>Pelargonium capitatum.</i>
—— <i>asperata.</i>	—— <i>obtusifolia.</i>	—— <i>grossularioides.</i>
—— <i>eglandulata.</i>	—— <i>cerasina.</i>	—— <i>zonale.</i>
—— <i>from Botany Bay.</i>	—— <i>Ugni.</i>	<i>Pentapetes phœnicea.</i>
—— <i>do.</i>	—— <i>lucida.</i>	<i>Petræa volubilis.</i>
—— <i>do.</i>	—— <i>ramiflora.</i>	—— <i>erecta.</i>
—— <i>do.</i>	—— <i>paniculata.</i>	<i>Pittosporum lanceolatum.</i>
<i>Metrosideros lanceolata.</i>	<i>Nerium oleander, rubrum et</i>	<i>Petrocarya rigida.</i>
<i>Menyanthes indica.</i>	—— <i>alb.</i>	<i>Phaseolus Caracalla.</i>
<i>Mirabilis jalapa; alba, flava,</i>	<i>Nigella sativa.</i>	—— <i>vexillatus.</i>
—— <i>purpurea.</i>	—— <i>damascena.</i>	—— <i>lathyroides.</i>
—— <i>longiflora.</i>	<i>Ocymum gratissimum.</i>	—— <i>aconitifolius.</i>
<i>Moquilea guianensis.</i>	—— <i>album.</i>	<i>Phœnix farinifera.</i>

M

Satyrium spirale.	Solanum flexuosum.	Tournefortia glabra.
Saururus cernuus.	— scandens.	— hirsutissima.
Schousboea speciosa.	Solandra grandiflora.	— cymosa.
— oppositifolia.	Sophora occidentalis.	— maculata.
Schradera clusioides.	— tetraptera.	Tradescantia cristata.
Sebæa aspera.	Soramia denticulata.	— umbellata.
Serratulaanthelmintia.	Spermacoce stricta.	— erecta.
Sida periplocifolia.	Spiræa salicifolia.	— bicolor.
— atrosanguinea.	— opulifolia.	— ciliata.
— cristata.	Staphylea sambucina.	Tribulus cistoides.
— secunda.	Stœbe arborea.	Trichilia barbata.
— multiflora.	Styrax glabrum.	Trichosanthos anguina.
— cistoides.	— fragrans.	Trifolium officinale.
Sideroxylon dioicum.	Susiana maritima.	Triopteris citrifolia.
Sideroxyloides ferreum.	Symphoria globulifera.	— volubilis.
Silene rubella.	Symphytum officinale.	— acuminata.
— viridiflora.	Tabernæmontana citrifolia.	Trixia aspera.
Siphonanthus indica.	— echinata.	— erosa.
Sloanea dentata.	Taligalea campestris.	Turnera ulmifolia.
Solanum laurifolium.	Tamarix gallica.	— pulchella.
— verbascifolium.	Tamonea heterophylla.	Urtica baccifera.
— bombense.	Terminalia benzoin.	— altissima.
— glanduliferum.	— trinitensis.	Urena typhalœa.
— diphyllum.	Thrinax parviflora.	Valeriana dentata.
— pulchellum.	— acaulis.	Vandellia erecta.
— paniculatum.	Thuja occidentalis.	Verbascum Boerhavii.
— hirtum.	— orientalis.	— Blattaria.
— fuscatum.	Tillandsia utricularis.	Varronia lineata.
— triphyllum.	— lingulata.	— curassavica.
— mammosum, 5 dactylon.	— paniculata.	— bullata.
— sessilifolium.	— monostachya.	— annua.
— obscurum.	— polystachya.	Vinea guianensis.
— bahamense.	— racemosa.	Viola Hybanthus.
— polygamum.	— flexuosa.	— ornata.
	— coccinea.	Veronica filiformis.

Vitex capitata.

—— *guianensis*.

Uniola paniculata.

Volkameria mollis.

Vouapa bifolia.

—— *pinnata*.

Utricularia alpina.

Uvaria longifolia.

Wedelia frutescens.

Weinmannia pinnata.

Xeranthemum lucidum.

Ximenesia encelioides.

Xylophyllum latifolium.

Xiphidium album.

Xyris indica.

Yucca gloriosa.

Zamia integrifolia.

Zanthoxylon clava Herculis.

—— *ramiflorum*.

Kinkina, St. Domingo, Angostura Bark.

THE END.

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